

The
Cornell Countryman

February, 1949



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CAREERS AT GENERAL ELECTRIC



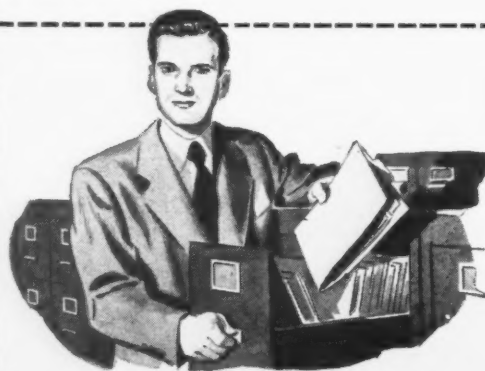
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the engineer, the x-ray specialist, and the business trainee.

ENGINEER IN MANUFACTURING

C. H. Linder (Texas), Assistant Manager of Manufacturing, Apparatus Dept.: "An important part of my work is concerned with developing men for Manufacturing Management. We believe this is done best by having young men serve 'personal apprenticeships' to seasoned, successful managers. This principle is the basis of our company's Manufacturing Leadership Program, which offers individualized training, job rotation, and a bright future in a fascinating field."

X-RAY SPECIALIST

R. F. Wilson (Yale), of the Coolidge Laboratory, G-E X-Ray Corp.: "There's a double satisfaction in helping to develop x-ray apparatus, tubes, electromedical equipment. One is that you're contributing to a technology having direct benefit to humanity. The other is the challenge of unusual engineering problems in a rapidly growing field. There's room for electrical and mechanical engineers, physicists, chemists, chemical engineers, and industrial designers."

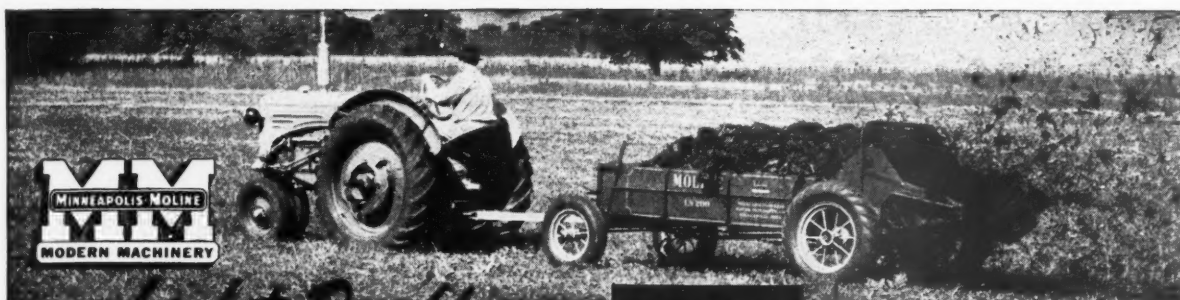


BUSINESS TRAINEE

John McCallister (Indiana), student in the Business Training Course: "When I graduated as an accounting major, I was faced with the usual choice: public or industrial accounting? I chose industrial accounting with General Electric and, after a year of increasingly responsible work in Tax Accounting and interesting study with other business administration and liberal arts majors in the BTC, I'm more sure than ever that it was a good choice."

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady, N. Y. — a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC



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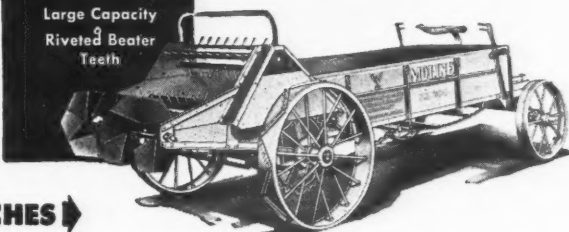
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Quality construction, self-aligning bearings and other MM engineered features combine to make the MM Spreader easiest to load and easiest to pull! MM patented offset front axle allows wheel clearance on sharpest turns and makes possible the low loading height and extra maneuverability without sacrificing field clearance or capacity!

The MM Spreader box has steel angle sills and is designed so that weight of the load is carried by the full depth of the side boards. This reduces strain on sills and bottom and prevents bulging of side boards. The Spreader box is built flexible yet twists less. Beater,

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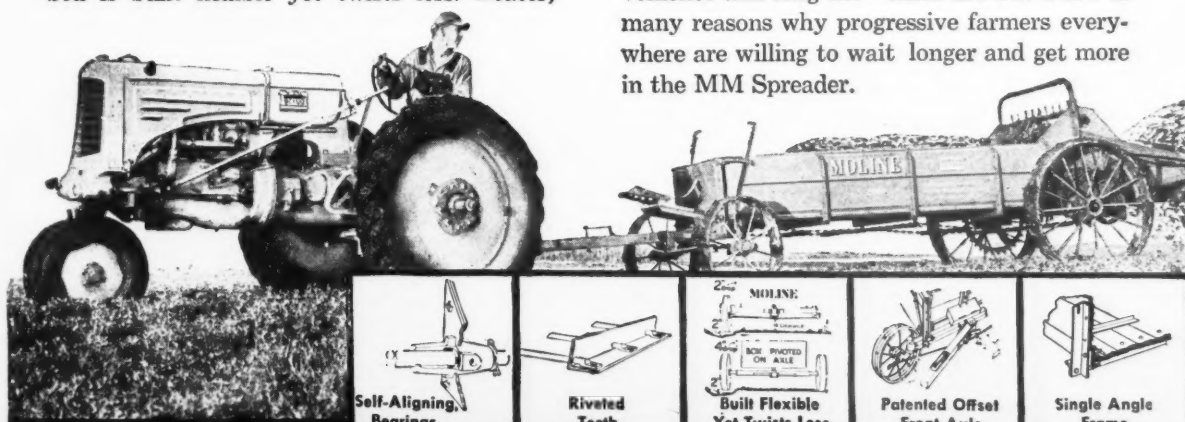
The MM Spreader does a uniform job of spreading lime when equipped with lime spreading attachment that is quickly put on or removed. Slip clutch protects parts from overload. Available with rubber tires or all steel wheels.



distributor and rear axle bearings are self aligning. Low loading height and forward tilting seat permit easy access for loading with carrier or tractor loader.

The "chisel-pointed" teeth of the double beater shred the manure and throw it against the wide, spiral type distributor that pulverizes and uniformly spreads it. Safety shield encloses the single, heavy-duty steel chain that drives both beaters. Pressure gun lubrication throughout reduces wear, helps assure lightest draft.

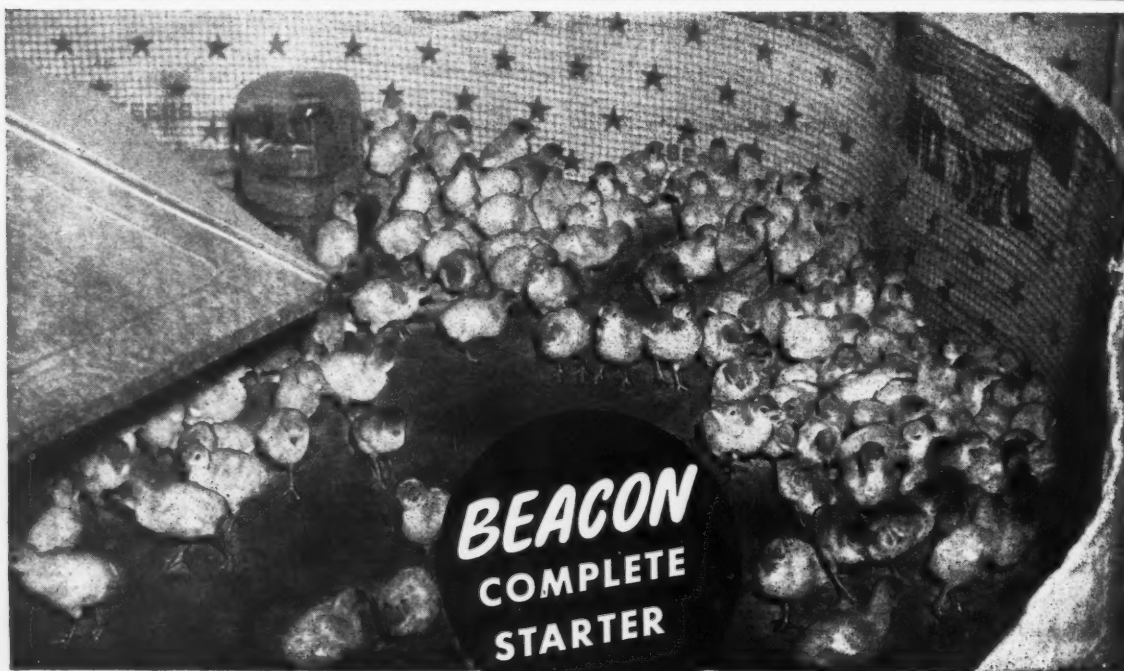
Quality construction, light draft, extra convenience and long life—these are but a few of many reasons why progressive farmers everywhere are willing to wait longer and get more in the MM Spreader.



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OUR COVER represents a movement from staid tradition to the realm of fine arts, this month. Stirred by the romantic implications of the season, the editorial staff pooled wit and talent with Vic Stevens of the Extension Department, added a cartoon by Nelson Delavan, some black magic by the Photography Department, and a dash of ketchup, to bring forth this heart-warming and pleasant piece of pictorial pageantry.

The Cornell Countryman

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Vol. XLVI—No. 5

Up to Us

The task of manufacturing an editorial this month should hold few obstacles for diligent editors, at least from the standpoint of available inspiration. The past few weeks have been gratifyingly full of talkable topics.

Our indefatigable correspondents at home and abroad have been turning out a veritable flood of copy, describing in lurid terms, catastrophe in China, apprehension in Albania, and disaster in Denmark. Realizing that the mere mention of another blow to the fortunes of our foreign friends means yet another raid on the reader's pocketbook, we will considerably abstain from further mention of the Old World's ills.

Here at home, the nation was treated to an enticing spectacle; that of the divided, disorganized Democrats inaugurating another President, while the super-unified G.O.P. stalwarts out in Omaha buried the hatchet—in each other's heads. To express dismay at these happenings would be to betray a partisan feeling unbecoming a publication famed for its rugged, vigorous and neutral approach to every major problem. As a further index of the way in which the world is out of joint, nobody seemed to be particularly scandalized—and for days on end, not even a pious “we view with alarm” was heard from Gabriel Heatter.

On Cornell campus, the picture was one of supreme pre-occupation with final exams. The editorial thunder of the Cornell Sun, roused to a fever pitch in its now famous crusade for life, liberty, and the pursuit of duty-bound faculty officers, rumbled to a reluctant halt. Politically unchaperoned for a brief fortnight, 10,000 Cornellians, forced temporarily into the camp of the reactionary press barons, eagerly awaited the reappearance of the Sun and L'il Abner on the horizon.

Another campus publication, arbitrarily classified as a humor magazine, broke into print too late for the great Sun Scandals, but made the most of its awkward printing

(Continued on page 28)



You're Invited

This is your invitation to attend the 38th Annual Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, March 21-25.

More than 500 events—exhibits, demonstrations, motion pictures, speeches—are scheduled for New York's farmers and homemakers. The program is especially designed for one-day visitors with many topics being repeated daily. Practically every subject from freezing foods and feeding baby to building a new home and barn will be covered.

This Farm and Home Week belongs to you. It is your opportunity to visit your Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics and find out what's new in agriculture and homemaking.



An Orchid for My Lady

by Norma Bardwell '52

TODAY when a fellow buys an orchid for his dream girl, for the next week he has to "walk to work and carry his lunch." Of course his lady is thrilled to pieces and it's all worth it, but anyway he will still be pleased to learn that things are looking up. Before too long the price of corsage orchids will be lowered and more species will be on the market.

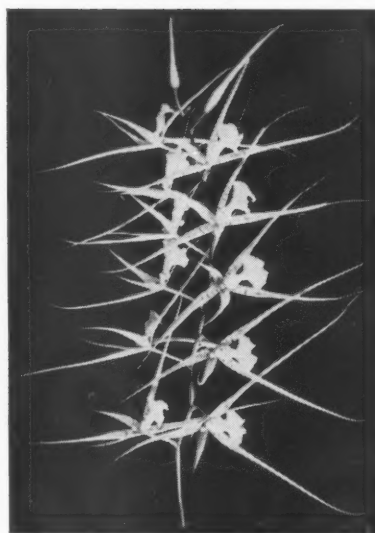
Research botanists at the Cornell Floriculture Greenhouses will be some of the men to thank. It was only about thirty years ago that the life history of an orchid plant was a mystery. Orchids were thought to be very difficult to grow. Recently, expanded interest has been shown in the general cultural methods, propagation and hybridization of orchids, because they have become increasingly in demand for the cut flower trade.

With the aid of the original collection of the late Professor E. A. White, "Dean of Orchid Men," Cornell researchers have increased the number of species to 215. The green-

houses now hold over 2,000 plants. One hundred fifteen of these are hybrids, a few of which were developed here at Cornell. One hundred fifty orchid plants—genera and species—have been imported from Mexico, India, and the Philippines. Some of the tiniest, with one-half inch blossoms, have bloomed here. (There is one smaller plant known with microscopic blossoms).

Last summer a large program was set up at Cornell for research and experimentation. Mr. Russell C. Mott, Head Gardener of the Floriculture Greenhouses, is working, with help from Dr. Lewis Knudson and two graduate students, to learn more about the cultivation of the orchid. Mr. Mott is one of the most experienced young men in this field, and has given many broadcasts and written for the "Gardener's Chronicle." After a brief stay in the commercial orchid field he returned to research, which he prefers.

Beginning with almost nothing, researchers have solved many of the problems of orchid culture. Soil



Brassia verrucosa.
"Spider Orchid"

was a problem. The common corsage orchid, the Cattleya, grows in tropical trees with aerial roots. Osmunda fiber from the Osmund fern of New Jersey and Florida was found to be a suitable substitute for the tropical soil needed for this plant. Dr. Lewis Knudson, authority on orchid culture and a professor here at Cornell, perfected an agar nutritive solution in which to start the delicate minute orchid seeds. Temperatures of 50° to 75° are used. The researchers have special electric bulbs for light treatments, giving the orchid plants the necessary short and long days.

Two factors are the cause of the orchid's high cost. One is the difficulty in growing a plant from a seed. It is considered normal and satisfactory if three seeds out of 5000 flourish. Another factor is the age of maturity of the orchid which is usually about seven years.

Although much ground has been covered there are many improvements and discoveries yet to be made. One thing is certain. Although the price of the orchid may soon drop, this lovely, fragile flower will still remain a favorite of collectors and the public.

Norma Bardwell, a freshman in Ag, came from Rochester to the COUNTRYMAN STAFF this fall, as a legacy of the Gannett newspapers.



Exhibit from a Farm and Home Week display: "Orchids in their natural habitat."

A God for Every Farm Job

by Ed Ryder '51

The ancient Greeks and Romans, lacking such modern farming aids as agricultural colleges and county agents, tried to explain the wonders of plant growth by crediting them to the whims of their gods and goddesses. Perhaps their imaginations worked overtime, but the stories they wove were interesting and often beautiful.

The Greeks in particular were fond of inventing swarms of gods to account for practically everything that happened on earth. The less imaginative Roman mythology was not as highly developed and had fewer deities.

According to the Greeks, the creation of the world and its life came out of the union between Uranus and Gaea, heaven and earth. Uranus gave warmth and moisture which produced vegetation everywhere on earth.

Their son, Cronus, the original god of harvest, ripened and matured every form of life. Unfortunately, he was of rather low character and persisted in swallowing his children as fast as they were born. This astounding practice was done to foil the prophecy that his youngest son would dethrone him. Fortunately for the world, Zeus, the youngest son was saved, and later forced his father to disgorge the other five children. Up came Hades, Poseidon, Hestia, Hera, and Demeter—unchewed and undigested.

Persephone Abducted

Demeter (Ceres in Roman mythology) became goddess of agriculture. She was credited with giving life in the spring to seeds "cast into the ground and suffered to rot." Demeter introduced the art of farming to mortals as the result of her own sorrows. Her daughter, Persephone, was stolen by the god of the underworld, Hades, (Pluto) who was impressed, to say the least, with the lady's charm. Demeter traveled far and wide in search of her daughter, and in gratitude for hospitality shown her at places

where she stopped, she taught agriculture to the people living there. One man, Celeus, learned from her the use of the plow. His son was given barley seed in order to teach others to sow and use the grain.

Persephone, having eaten half of a pomegranate, or so the story goes, was forced to live six months in the underworld as Hades' queen, but could spend the other six with her mother. Thus, during her stay in the underworld, vegetative growth ceased and seed lay buried in the soil. Upon her return from the nether regions, plant growth once again resumed.

Extracurricular Hobbies

Demeter is sometimes associated with the mythical hero Jason, who was supposed to have been the first sower of grain, and in all likelihood, of an early variety of wild oats. Their son Plutus personified wealth obtained from cultivation of grain, a fact that explodes a prevalent theory that the first plutocrat was spawned on Wall Street.

Various festivals were held in Demeter's honor. Perhaps the most significant were the Eleusinia, in which initiations into the Eleusinian Mysteries were performed. Initiates received hope for a better life

after death. This idea was symbolized by the sprouting of seeds after lying "dead" in the cold ground.

The needs of agriculture originated the custom of living in settled communities. Demeter inspired an interest in property and maintenance of law and order, and created feelings of patriotism. Thus she stands as the "goddess of civilization" and festival was dedicated to her in this role.

Love and Flowers

Another Greek goddess, Aphrodite or Venus, more familiar as the goddess of love, also had a place in agriculture. She was goddess of gardens and flowers. Her presence in nature was felt most prominently in the spring, which is true today as it was then.

Apollo, god of the sun, was also agriculturally inclined and served in a supervisory capacity as custodian of the herds of cattle which grazed on the fields that he warmed.

Gods of Rome

The Roman versions of these deities were usually quite similar. But the Roman god Saturnus was a big improvement over his Greek counterpart, Cronus, the baby-swallower. Saturnus instructed the people along the banks of the River Tiber in farming and gardening, including the training and nursing of vines and fruit trees.

Other lesser deities also played a role in farming. The Horae controlled the seasons: spring with its flowers, summer with its grain, and autumn with its fruit. Winter was not included since it was the season of death. They also regulated the weather, opening and shutting the gates of heaven, which brought rain and sunshine whenever needed. Vertumnus and Pomona were god and goddess of garden fruits and vegetables in Roman mythology. Robigus, the rust god, wreaked vengeance on wicked people by destroying their crops with disease.

Nowadays, we find little use for gods and goddesses, relying on science and the Department of Agriculture to come to our aid. Yet the more romantic of us, in our inner thoughts at least, would scarce rebel if Venus Aphrodite, clad in white samite and with radiant countenance, was to once again return to county agent work.



Goddess of Posies

A Life For The Future

by Dolores Hartnett '50

The 4-H Extension Clubs, now so numerous throughout the counties of New York State, owe much of the credit for their origin and growth in this state to the efforts of Rufus Stanley, whose work in Elmira, New York, established the forerunners of our 4-H Extension Clubs.

Rufus Stanley was born on a farm in Jonesville, Michigan. He spent his growing years with the pioneers in Iowa and received his education at Lake Forest College, Illinois and Boston Polytechnic Institute. He began work as a banker in Dunkirk, New York, but his love of young people and his desire to help them soon prompted him to take a position as secretary at a Y.M.C.A. in Elmira.

First 4-H—"Rambling Club"

Here, at the age of twenty-five, he founded the first "rambling club," in which city boys were given their first glimpse of nature through Mr. Stanley's Saturday afternoon hikes. As the Elmira Star-Gazette wrote, "To one group he would suggest taking a walk,—a ramble," he liked to call it. Once out on the roadside or in the fields, someone's attention would be called to an unusually pretty flower or an uncommonly ugly weed. The group would stop to examine it, and out of the rich treasures of his knowledge Mr. Stanley would tell them what it was. One thought would lead easily to another, and unconscious that they were being taught, everyone in the group would enrich his store of facts about nature and become more fascinated with the great outdoors."

A Farm for His Boys

More than a hundred boys joined this "rambling club" within the next twelve years, and became acquainted with the world that surrounded them. Indoors, the Y.M.C.A. became a noisy place each afternoon after school hours, as he began to teach the boys to build useful articles. But Mr. Stan-

ley thought one thing was lacking for these city boys, and that was working with the soil. Rufus Stanley's great enthusiasm in helping children was expressed even more by his purchase of a farm in 1901, which offered work and play for urban growing boys.

For the next eighteen years, the club, known as the Omega Club, worked from May to November on the farm with tools and animals. Mr. Stanley said he often pictured all the city boys of the United States doing this daily routine of marching to the fields, working during the morning with a noon hour for eating and swimming, followed by an afternoon session of work with crops or in the woods under the supervision of older youths. Friday mornings were reserved for study, with college and government bulletins for textbooks.

Progress Earns Reward

The boys were given every possible incentive by being placed in classes of four years progress, having their own elected officers and a system of city, county, state and federal government. At the end of each year, achievements were recognized and were rewarded by trips; the first year to the State Experimental Station at Geneva, the next year to Cornell, the third year to Albany and for the fourth, to Washington. On their first journey in Washing-

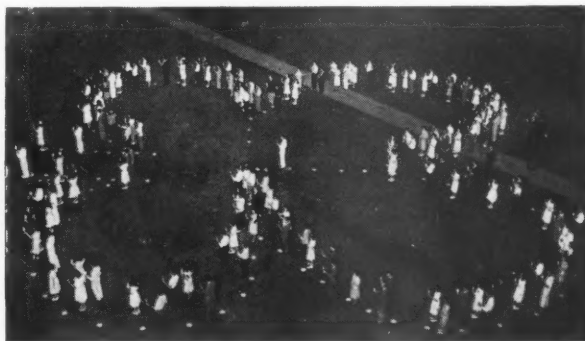
ton in 1905, they were greeted by Secretary Wilson with the question, "What is the purpose of this club?" In reply Mr. Stanley said, "to give city boys the advantage of country boys."

Original 4-H of Today

In 1919 the Omega Club merged into the Achievement Club as one of the State and Federal Boys' and Girls' clubs which had been developed under the Smith-Lever Act through the influence of Mr. Stanley. These clubs were the precursors of today's 4-H Clubs. These groups encouraged common home activities which are fundamental and essential to the development of the child. Club activities provided the social contacts which satisfied group desires and advanced educational and economic values. These clubs have extended throughout New York State and the whole nation, giving great opportunities for achievement to rural and urban children of all ages.

Each 4-H club member, no matter how young, will always remember in his heart the inspiration of the candle-light ceremony as a period in his busy world for a few moments of meditation. Gertrude Warren, a very close friend of Rufus Stanley, tells us that it was Mr. Stanley who emphasized the importance of including the candlelight ceremony in the county programs,

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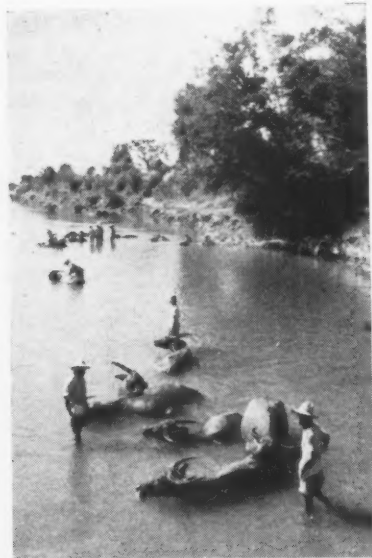


A candlelighting ceremony on the Ag Quad, led by Albert Hoefer, State 4-H Leader.

Moving In On Mindanao

(Editor's Note: On the World War II famed island of Mindanao in the Philippines, a new agriculture is getting under way. The progress of bringing civilization and modern agriculture to this untouched land is a story filled with plenty of inventiveness and hard work, not to mention adventure—a lot like the settling of our own west in the 1800's. Santiago Cruz, consulting engineer and agricultural advisor to the Philippine Economic Progress Association, tells the story from first hand experience in a letter to Donald Kerr, Counselor of Foreign Students at Cornell University.)

THE Philippine Economic Progress Association (PEPA) is a land settlement association composed of 2,000 families scattered all over the Philippine Islands. This group was allowed by the government to secure 48,000 hectares (more than 100,000 acres) of virgin



Water buffalo taking their noon-day dip, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

land in the interior of Cotabato province, Mindanao island, the southernmost island of the Philippines. This part of the Philippine Islands is still in a condition similar to the western part of the United States in 1849. It is inhabited by a non-Christian tribe called Bilaan and some Mohammedan Moros. Christians are very rare.

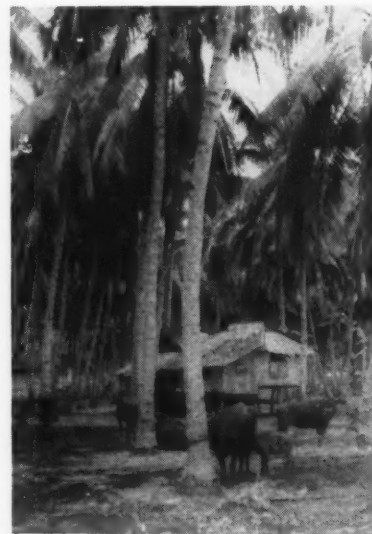
Ideal Climate and Soil

Before I decided to join this association as a technical man, I flew there (it is reached by plane) in September of last year to see for myself what kind of region the place is. Although I have some knowledge of its climate, I was not prepared to encounter the richness of the soil and actual contact with its climate. The soil is rich sandy loam, with plenty of humus and well drained. It rains almost every day for ten months of the year, and once or twice a week, two months of the year. There is no dry season, or rainy season as we know in other parts of the Philippines, for the rainfall is evenly distributed. Therefore, there is no flood or drought. Since the place is outside the typhoon belt, agriculture is comparatively easy (there were five typhoons that hit Luzon and the Visayan Islands, but they were never felt in Cotabato.)

We started with six track-laying tractors, four jumbo plows, one disc-harrow, one jeep with trailer, one International truck, an electric welder, and various tools for the shop and the garden. At the time we started, the place was a total jungle. Where there is no forest there is grass that grows to about 8 feet and covers every inch of the ground. We erected a few tents and subsisted on dried fish, rice and wild game.

Three months after breaking ground we have erected substantial

by Santiago Cruz



Rural life, Philippine style.

homes, completed a large beautiful park, put up a piggery and poultry farm, planted thousands of acres of corn, set out thousands of fruit trees along the sides of the street that we have laid out, and have revolutionized the growing of tomatoes.

But the fruits are not the greatest thing about this tomato. It is the fact that I could propagate them almost 100% by using the cuttings as planting materials. You see, the method we use in growing tomatoes is to stake them and allow them to develop only one stem, cutting off side branches. These branches we root and plant, so that tomatoes are produced continuously, and in this part of the Philippines it is possible even without irrigation because of the very favorable climate. I am intending to increase my planting to nearly 600 acres, to supply the tomato market in the whole of the Philippine Islands,

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



THE OLD AND THE NEW IN PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

Left: A primitive sledge, drawn by a one-buffalo-power motor.

Right: A modern dairy herd at the estate of Dr. Osmena on the island of Cebu. The cattle pictured are a cross-bred species coming into prominence in the islands.

wherever it can be reached by airplane. Airplane travel here in the Islands is now very extensive and relatively safe.

Forced To Invent

In our farm operations we are forced many times to build our own farm implements due to the fact the shipment of farm implements from the United States is not very reliable. For example, we had to make our own harrow, furrowers and even our own corn planter and grain drill. This last apparatus I was able to invent and perfect within the space of three month's time. It is semi-automatic in operation because it is operated by one man and it has very obvious advantages over the imported, factory made planters and drills. For this reason we have made patent applications, and anticipate selling them in quantities after the public becomes acquainted with them.

Large-scale mechanized farming has been tried in the Philippines many times before, both by government and private companies. Unfortunately, not one has succeeded to date. The PEPA is consequently eliminating all the disadvantages of government or privately capitalized ventures. In the PEPA the settlers themselves supply the money cooperatively, but the management of the land is entrusted to a board of counselors and there is a contract to this effect for 25 years. The settlers themselves are taken in as laborers and employees if they are qualified. It is possible, therefore, to centralize management and to avoid trouble between labor

and capital because the settlers are the laborers and capitalists at the same time. Only the management is entrusted to a group of technical men.

Not Quite Utopia

We are producing, and are going to produce on a very large scale, many important farm products, such as rice, and corn, avaca and ramie, peanuts, all important truck crops (including the Irish potato), tropical fruits, pork and beef, milk, eggs and poultry products. All we need is time—not more than five years—and machinery. We have the money and the technical men. Labor is abundant and cheap, the land is extensive, the soil is very good and the climate ideal. Please do not think that I'm describing Utopia, however, because I am not.

Another important project we

have in the PEPA is the establishment of a University on the island of Mindanao. The island of Mindanao has an area of nearly 40,000 square miles and its high schools graduate from five to six thousand students a year. Because it is quite far from the centers of learning in the Visayan Islands and the island of Luzon, these young people have almost no opportunity to acquire a higher education. We are starting with a College of Agriculture possibly this year or next, and I am at the present time gathering a number of young agricultural graduates, both locally and from abroad, to compose the faculty. It is encouraging to tell you that I have received quite a very enthusiastic response from them, and finances allowing, our school will probably start in June of this year.



Transportation still runs on forage instead of gasoline in many parts of the archipelago.

The Egg and Sigh

by Sylvia Colt '49



"... they took delight in tripping me ..."

My ad for a summer job should have read: "College student wants summer job. Experienced with farming, children, and hard work." The mental image I had conjured up was a farm-camp project with many children, a few cows, and even fewer chickens. Due to deficient handwriting or a sleepy type-setter, my request for employment appeared stating, "... experienced with farming, *chickens*, and hard work."

Through this cruel twist of fate, I became a full-fledged chicken farmer, the official guardian and protector of 11,000 broilers and the four small children who daily attended Camp Hayloft under the sovereign direction of Sylvia Colt. The farm itself was a fairly recent development and possessed facilities for 11,000 broilers and 5,000 layers.

Home, Sweet Home

My chief domain was the broiler house, a modern establishment with radiant heating, and all the discomforts of home. The heated cement floor made the use of brooder stoves unnecessary, reduced the work of

starting chicks, and obviated the use of quantities of litter. Save for the rather distracting tendency of the heat to dehydrate my feet, my chicken palace was completely habitable.

My Cup Runneth Over

The building was divided into three rooms, having easily removable partitions, and accommodating 4,000 young birds each. The chicks obtained water from angle irons running down the center of each room. However the labor-saving advantages of these innovations were negated considerably by their persistent habit of overflowing, and my feet reacted unfavorably to the contrast between swampy terrain and desert heat.

A feed carrier suspended from an overhead track ran from the grain room all the way around the building. This cut down labor requirements considerably, but the 200-odd hoppers still had to be hand-filled, leaving my wrist in a constant state of revolt.

The time came when too many chickens seemed to be concentrated per foot of floor space, and a num-

ber met a premature death beneath my descending feet. Prudence dictated a redistricting operation. As a consequence, we spent one night moving approximately 1,700 six-week-old chickens. Four of us, in a dump truck drove up to a window. Each of us scouted out into the darkness of the brooder house, squatted by a huddle of peacefully dozing chickens, and began grabbing legs. We drove 200 birds at a time to their new quarters, and rapidly unloaded them down a length of galvanized roofing, to land squawking and resentful in a strange abode. Negligible casualties incurred bespoke our ruthless efficiency.

We Debeak The Roosters

Big jobs on this farm were always carefully planned by the Politburo and executed with silent efficiency by the hired hands. Many of our jobs were done at night, when the birds were in a more docile frame of mind. Toward the end of the summer, it was found necessary to debeak 1,000 roosters in order to keep them alive and healthy until the market improved. One man dropped the birds into an enclosure where I picked them up and handed them to the debeaker operator. Unfortunately in the gloom, several hapless birds found themselves debeaked at the wrong end. Potential casualties of the operation found themselves in the home freezer before they could, in their spite, turn themselves into a complete liability.

Friers and Small Fry

Although my work was primarily with the small fry who attended our camp, I was frequently drafted for occasional jobs in the hen house. With the help of a scale and quick hands 1,800 hens were culled in an evening's operation. Their system of rigid culling, supplemented by daily personal inspection of the flock, appeared to work quite satisfactorily in maintaining high production.

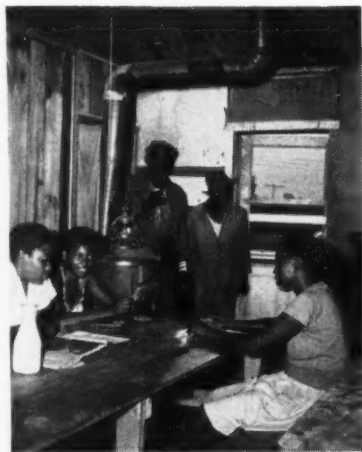
My work with the broilers confined itself mainly to feeding and

(Continued on page 22)

Our Migrant Labor-- *Peons or People?*

by Herman Horowitz '50

No more unique aspect of the farm labor situation presents itself than that of migrant labor. Here we have a condition in which growers do not look to local community workers for their labor supply, but in direct contrast, aid and abet the importation not only of migrants from the South, but also of Puerto Ricans, Jamaicans and Bahamans. Here we come up against the peculiar problem of whole families moving with changes in crop and climatic conditions, from the South to the North, and back to the South again.



I&LR Commentator

MIGRANTS IN CAMP

Surveys conducted by the New York State Department of Labor have shown that a predominant number of migrants are Negroes, from the South (Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas), and from outside the country (Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Bahamas). About 30% of the workers come from Pennsylvania and are white. Starting from Florida, for example, the migrants will move up the coast, through the Carolinas and Virginia, ending up in New York during the end of May, where they continue working on beans, potatoes, onions, cherries, and apples, picking until the frost hits, whereupon they return South again.

Life en Route

They generally travel in trucks in family groups. Often this is a trip of more than a day, in an overcrowded van, with household paraphernalia, little room to sit or sleep, and with infrequent stops along the way. More and more employers, however, are transporting their workers by bus, some even sending bus or train tickets in advance. About half the workers are transported by contractors, while the others are brought up by the growers themselves, or the migrants furnish their own transportation.

Although these migrants usually make their permanent home in the South, in each area that they come to (they generally visit the same areas, year after year, since they know when the crops are due and who their likely employers are to be), they usually find some provision ready for them, be it a camp on the farmer's property or a co-operative venture maintained by a group of farmers. Usually all earnings of the family are pooled. Father, mother, daughters and sons all pick, unless the children are too young or the women are needed for home chores.

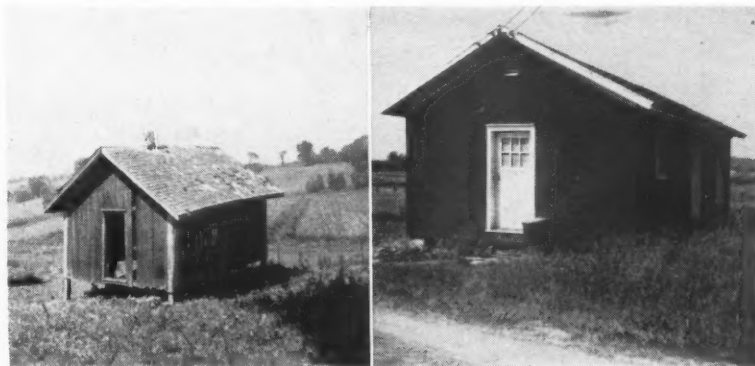
Schooling Inadequate

Since they start this northward journey around April, the education of the migrants' children must be interrupted until the time they return

home in November or December. Children of migrants who are in the state between the opening of the fall school term until the following June are required to attend school in the district, on the same basis as if they were residents of the state. But very few migrants are in the state during the regular school period, and it is thus evident that the schooling of these Negro children is severely hampered. However, this is not meant to incriminate the parents, many of whom sincerely wish they could keep their children in school. But they certainly would not allow their children to remain South while they moved North. In addition, many of these Negro children are forced to work at an early age because of the inadequacy of the total family income.

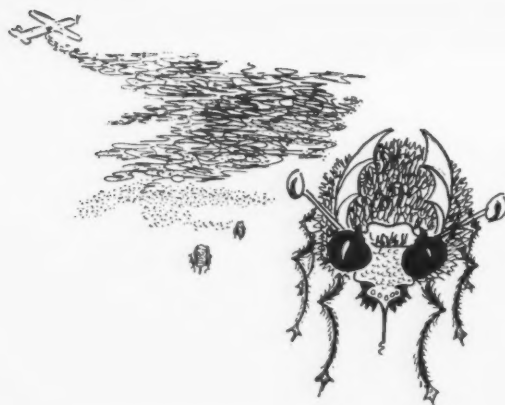
Not a few of the migrants are imported from the British colonies of Bahama and Jamaica, under arrangements whereby any wages paid by the farmers to the workers must first pass the approval of the British Embassy in Washington, which very carefully deducts five percent of all wages paid to its nationals, for the "upkeep of the administrative offices." These groups generally do not travel in family clans, but there are facilities provided for them by farmers' cooperatives.

(Continued on page 24)



I&LR Commentator

TYPICAL MIGRANT WORKER'S LIVING QUARTERS



DEATH

On The Wing

If "Bug" Warfare Comes, The Cornfield Will Be The Battlefield In "Operation Famine."

by Ed Ryder '51

Disease has returned to the wars. For centuries, the deadly plagues and epidemics which were so common to armies had regularly taken higher tolls than the actual fighting. But gradually, new methods were perfected to cut down the losses from disease. By World War II, disease control became effective enough to make sickness a relatively minor factor in the casualty rate of war.

But now comes news of biological warfare. Disease has returned, not as a random, insidious nuisance, but as a tremendously effective instrument of war.

Biological warfare, in the words of George W. Merck, "may be defined as the use of bacteria, fungi, viruses, rickettsias, and toxic agents derived from living organisms . . . to produce death or disease in man, animals, or plants." As yet, little is known about biological warfare, or BW, because of the heavy cloak of secrecy draped over the work done in that field by American scientists. What is known is enough to chill the blood.

Disease Threats

Bits of information allowed to leak out from time to time reveal the following terrifying morsels:

1. Diseases like anthrax, pneumonic (bubonic) plague, yellow fever, psittacosis, botulism, rabbit fever, undulant fever, typhus, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and others, totaling 33, could be disseminated aurally and infect large portions of the population.

2. Botulinus toxin, the deadliest poison known to man can kill within a few days 60-70% of the people it infects.

3. In a single operation, planes can destroy the entire wheat crop of

a region including the seeds in the ground.

4. If the war against Japan had continued into 1946, we were prepared to destroy her entire rice crop.

5. Any one of these 33 disease agents can be prepared in quantity in any small laboratory anywhere on earth.

Three Targets

As Mr. Merck said, there are three targets for BW: man, livestock, and crops. The latter two are of especial interest to the farmer, aside from the prospect of losing his own life.

Livestock, on which we depend for meat, milk, eggs, oils, wool, etc., is potentially an extremely susceptible target. Because of the relatively small number of species, not many diseases would be needed to make serious inroads on the animal larder.

The situation with crops is somewhat different. We grow many species of grains, vegetables, and fruits. An attack would have to be made on many crops simultaneously to cripple our economy, since most diseases are restricted to one crop or a few closely related species.

The enormous acreage given to crops is also a factor. At least 20% of the crop would have to be destroyed before the damage to the national economy could be considered disastrous.

Also, only wind blown and easily cultured disease organisms could be used, which eliminates many possibilities. And finally, the difficulty of establishing a disease in new areas must be considered.

Nevertheless, the threat of BW

to the farmer must be taken seriously. The agriculture of good-sized regions could still be completely wiped out. A purebred dairy herd, a crop of wheat or potatoes, a farmer and his family, can be destroyed in virtually no time. On a larger scale, airborne plant diseases could seriously hamper a future war effort.

So the cornfield may become the battlefield. The farmer's outlook for World War III is not very joyous. It seems the time has come to plan for peace, rather than a world war which may be the last.

IT'S A FACT

If all the New York milk cows were stabled in one vast barn, standing tail to tail in two rows with an aisle between, it would take a mile a minute train from 10 to 11 hours of non-stop travel to go through the barn.



"Do you suffer from these attacks by your wife often?"
M-24

FIRST FER FUR

Pets With A Purpose

by Matt Mirantz '49



Heavy gloves and a firm grasp lend weight to the old adage, "a mink in the hand is worth two in the woods."

Contrary to what may be popular thinking, mink farming is not a get-rich-quick proposition. According to W. J. Hamilton of Cornell University's Agricultural Experiment Station, mink farming is just like any other legitimate livestock enterprise requiring capital, a knowledge of animal husbandry, and an inherent interest in animals.

If you would join New York State's 451 registered mink breeders who have an estimated 75,000 animals, Professor Hamilton suggests that you start by raising mink as a hobby until you master the elements of the profession, or better yet, work on an established ranch for a year or so to acquire necessary "know how."

Most of New York's mink breeders are engaged in other occupations as well, said Professor Hamilton. The reason for this may be that not even a partial return may be expected on the investment for four or five years. "As a result, we find mink breeders as farmers,

schoolteachers, carpenters, masons, and in practically every other occupation. However, Hamilton added, 30% of New York's breeders do find it a full time job.

Pampered Pets

Mink require considerable attention to meet their exact needs, the professor stated. Their diet must be well balanced and of perfectly clear fresh food. Fish, meat, various cereals, milk, and cod liver oil are all necessary for success leading to the eventual sale of eight month-old minks for fur coats that may sell for from one to fifteen thousand dollars. At birth, the animal is scarcely larger than a cigarette.

The most popular mink are the Eastern and Yukon variety which are a natural brown color, although more recent strains such as the Platinums, Silver, Black and the prized 'Breath of Spring' or Blues are gaining favor among the ranchers.

The cheapest mink pelts sold at

last year's auction at prices from \$9 to \$16, but some of the others brought as much as \$60. Professor Hamilton thinks that the rather high cost of feed, which is estimated at three cents a day and makes the cost of raising a mink at least \$9 and sometimes \$16 should encourage the breeders to form cooperatives for the purchase of food supplies in order to cut down the present high overhead.

Cooperation has already been attained in one phase of the operation however. Recently the Eastern Fur Breeders Cooperative established a bank at the New York Veterinary College. Since July first vaccine has been flown to many ranches in one instance saving \$30,000 worth of future fur coats.

The mink business, for reasons of pure economics, is far more susceptible to fluctuations in the public purchasing power, than almost any other field of agriculture or animal production. People, almost in-

(Continued on page 20)

Introducing



G. Kelly '52

JEANNE BRODEUR

A sparkle in her eyes and a cheerful smile is the friendly greeting expressed to all by Jeanne Brodeur, a senior in Home Economics. "Brodie," came from Watertown, New York to Cornell in 1945 with great interest in nursing, but she now is majoring in Textiles and Clothing. Why the change? She says she liked nursing but never had the opportunities to work in clothing like those offered here at Cornell, therefore she turned to clothing advertising. Being a Home Ec student, Jeanne naturally became a member of the Home Economics Club in her Freshman year. She is now Vice-President of the Club. Because of her business qualifications she was elected to the Cornellian Business Board in her second year at Cornell.

Jeanne's friendliness and efficient manner was expressed by her election as Freshman WAA representative of Risley Dorm. In her Sophomore year, her election to the Sophomore Council prepared her for later duties as a member of the Junior Jury and of the WSGA House of Representatives. Now in her senior year, she holds the position of Treasurer of the Class of '49.

To add to her activities, Jeanne is a member of the Congregational Youth Group and for last two years was an active member of YASNY.

As a member of Sigma Kappa sorority, Jeanne held offices of Second Vice-President and Social Chairman.

When asked for her plans in June, Jeanne answers, "I'm going to be concentrating on plans for our wedding in September." Her beam-in eyes fall on the Phi Sigma Kappa pin she is proudly wearing, and her thoughts travel west to Streator, Illinois, where she, too, will be very soon.

D.H.

FRED TRUMP

High up in Roberts Hall is an office with the words "Cornell Countryman" on the door. If you should pass through this portal, the chances are that you would find Fred Trump there, because for over two years now, Fred's name has been nearly synonymous with that of the *Countryman*.

Fred's home is on a grape farm near Westfield. It was here that he graduated from high school in 1941, and where he was editor of his school paper (we might have known!). He entered Cornell in 1942, but his stay was short, for he enlisted in the AAF and served the next three years as a weatherman in Georgia and on Okinawa.

Receiving his discharge in 1946, Fred came back to Cornell that fall and set out to become an agricultural journalist. Since he had always liked to write, he soon became



W. Rich '50

an active member of the *Countryman* staff, and the following spring was elected Associate Editor. Fred is the *Countryman's* representative in Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, and he is also a member of Pi Delta Epsilon, journalism honorary.

The lofty elevation of the *Countryman* office or of the upper campus hasn't bothered Fred, for he is almost equally at home on the lower campus. Here he is Editor of the Independent Council's weekly "Bulletin," and was last year Editor of the IC booklet, "Hi Freshmen." Fred also helped organize Sage Men's Club, the first men's dorm club, and was its first vice-president.

Sunday nights you'll usually find Fred at Westminster meetings. What's more he was in Sage Choir for two years, and is currently on the rural fellowship team to Groton.

When asked what he felt was his greatest accomplishment here at Cornell, Fred pointed to the *Countryman's* two national awards and replied, "my part in making these possible."

W.R.

CYNTHIA FOSTER

"Home is what you make it" applies to Cindy's home, Cornell. Her parents were juniors here when Cindy was born. She became oriented early, and has followed through to better her home through her work. Her list of activities leads to the top this year.

Active in high school at Alfred, her Freshman year at Cornell was a stepping-stone to an even greater diversity of experiences and acquaintances. Being a member of the Freshman House Committee in the Straight, Westminster Student Society, CURW, and the *Cornell Countryman* gave her a chance to meet many fellow students. She also became a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority.

Cindy has given much time and effort to Cornell, and the results have made Cornell a better home for others as well as herself. Being Secretary of the Cornell Clothing Drive was a big job in her Sopho-

• • Your Friends



S. Griffin '49

more year. During her Junior year her "own" time was taken by being a VP in Balch, on the Womens' Vocational Information Committee, a member of the Junior Class Council, and on the Browsing Library Committee of the Straight.

She worked most of the summer planning for the Activities Fair which was held in the Straight this fall. Three years and a summer of activities at Cornell qualified Cindy for the top position. This year she was elected Chairman of Activities on the Executive Committee of WSGA.

Cindy is known through her activities and remembered for her slow, warm smile. Her low, rather soothing voice reflects the feeling of ease she has with others. People interest her, and she is a good listener as well as conversationalist.

Coffee cup conversations have become a favorite for relaxing with her friends. Cindy is partial to white sweaters with C's—this clinches her interest in baseball!

Her plans for the future were laid early in college. She chose Child Development and Family Relationships as her major, and after graduation nursery school or social work will absorb most of her time.

M.J.S.

GORDON RAPP

When Gordon D. Rapp '49 went to work (as pictured) at the recent Eastern Inter-Collegiate Poultry

Judging Contest, he fittingly climaxed his busy college years by walking away with a gold medal signifying the highest score of all the contestants. With this high score he led the Cornell team to victory over the nine other eastern teams, continuing a record for leadership in Cornell Poultry Club activities that began in the spring of '47, when his zeal was the main factor in the post-war rebirth of the club. After reorganizing the club, he first served as Secretary, and is currently directing the club's many activities from the position of President.

Perhaps Gordon's second main interest aside from his scholastic work, the calibre of which has led to his election to Ho-Nun-De-Kah, has been his hobby of photography. While he first joined the *Countryman* staff as a writer, his talent with the camera soon led to his draft by the photography board where he quickly rose to the position of Editor. He then gained the honor of election to Pi Delta Epsilon, which recently elected him President.

In addition to furnishing most of the recent *Countryman* covers and serving on the Straight Photography Committee, his 6'2" frame has probably been seen by many of us, maneuvering for a shot of some of the upper campus activities. Here it might be worthwhile to mention that if you want your organization's members to look like hu-



W. Rich '50

mans in photos when Rapp's on the job, it would be wise to refrain from calling him "Gordy" or from pronouncing Long Island (his home) in lazy "Long Guyland" fashion, as he dislikes to hear either spoken of in a haphazard or shortened style.

His last finals in June hold little fear for him, for he belongs to that very small minority around here who are in favor of final exams, ("They make the facts coherent"). After polishing these away and breaking ties with the Cornell Grange and Outing Club, as well as the aforementioned activities, he plans to work in the field of poultry breeding until he can set up his own breeding and hatching farm. Since his feeling for the poultry business is so strong that he has lately been greatly enthused over the new stamp honoring the poultry population, ("The mighty hen is at last coming into her own"), it would appear that our loss will be a real gain for the poultry industry.

J.C.

A Life for The Future

(Continued from page 7)

encouraging the development in the minds of the young people "the worthwhile things of life—those intangibles that really make life valuable." Mr. Stanley might well marvel at the groups participating in this candle-light ceremony today, in cities and in the country, in large and in small groups, expressing the very things that he was so intent on including in the earlier programs.

A Life for Youth

Rufus Stanley donated his life to children to give them the opportunities for advancement, education in nature, and for social cooperation. He was a leader, a friend and an advisor, and his work should be an example for all of us in our future professions as we come in contact with children. Rufus Stanley's work will continue with leaders who believe as wholeheartedly in aiding those young children as he did.

Ag-Tivities

EASTMAN STAGE FINALISTS SELECTED

As a result of two eliminations, the following have been picked to compete in the final of this year's Eastman Stage Speaking Contest—George Allhusen '50, Robert Call '50, John Chapin '50, George Conneman Sp., Charles Dalrymple '50, and Paul Joslin '50. John Guertze, Ag. Sp. is alternate.

The final contest will be held Thursday evening of Farm and Home Week at 8:00 p.m. in Warren Hall Auditorium. Prizes of \$100 and \$25 will be awarded first and second place winners.

RICE DEBATE STAGE

The four students participating in this year's Rice Debate Stage will discuss the problem of compulsory federal soil conservation on Monday evening of Farm and Home Week in Warren Hall Auditorium.

Speakers in the positive on the subject "Resolved: That there shall be a federal program of compulsory soil conservation," are Warren Wigsten '50, and Thomas Rowe '51.

The negative side will be maintained by Paul Gruber '50 and Warren Giles '50.

A first prize of \$100 and a second award of \$25 will be presented to the winners.

ROUND-UP

The Round-Up Club put on its best attended livestock judging contest in many years, January 15 in the Judging pavilion; 65 students milled around, stirring up the sawdust and puzzling over one class each of sheep, hogs, beef cattle, and horses. After the judging was completed, students moved into Wing Hall where the senior division contestants gave two sets of oral reasons while the junior division turned in their reasons on cards for scoring.

Warren Wigsten '50 topped the senior division with a score of 279 out of a possible 300 and was closely followed by Phillip Allen '50 and Maurice Mix '50 who tied for second with 276. Fred Pertsch '49

placed third and James Hume '50 was fourth.

In the junior division, composed of students with only Animal Husbandry 1 or less experience, Bradley Donahoe '51 won with a high total for the entire contest of 284. Second was Albert Smith '52 with 281. Wesley Payne '51, Lloyd Hayner '52, and George Casler '50 finished in that order.

Members of last fall's livestock judging team, headed by Pat King, supervised the contest during the afternoon. Official judges were: Professor J. J. Wanderstock, horses; Professor Myron Lacy, beef; Professor George Johnson, sheep; and Professor George Wellington, hogs.

HO-NUN-DE-KAH

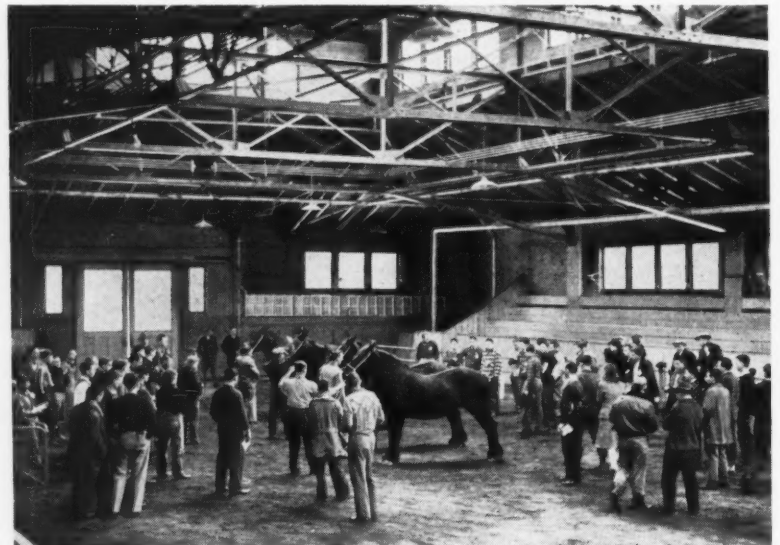
Faculty members, and Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the senior agricultural honorary society got together for an informal evening of football movies, entertainment, grape punch, cookies and conversation on Friday, January 14th. The occasion of the second post war Ho-Nun-De-Kah faculty smoker saw Warren Hall seminar well filled with a representative cross-section of virtually every department of the ag college, and the members of the society.

The senior honorary opened its annual Speakers' Series on Thursday evening, January 20th in Warren 125 with a talk by Mr. John R. Edwards, assistant vice-president of the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company of Philadelphia. Speaking before a crowd numbering in excess of any previous records, Mr. Edwards discussed problems faced by students seeking jobs after college, adjustments to be made, and what industry expects from the youth of today.

Mr. Edwards stressed the point that industry was primarily concerned with results, rather than method, and that realizing this fact would save many students disappointment and confusion when starting out on a job.

An enthusiastic audience plied Mr. Edwards with questions long after the close of his talk, and an informal group discussion concluded the general question and answer period.

Dr. Eugene Adams, head of the philosophy department of Colgate University will be the next guest speaker of the series to be brought to Cornell. The large proportion of underclassmen attending the first lecture would indicate that the society's hope that interest in this series would also be aroused in those not imminently concerned with getting a job, was well founded.



The judges ponder over a class of draft horses at the Round-Up Club's annual livestock judging contest.



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The Farmall Cub has 16 matched, quick-change, direct-connected implements. That's why it's an all-purpose, all-season work unit on any diversified farm!

International Harvester builds the Farmall Cub with the power to replace 2 or 3 horses or mules . . . and to do a lot

more, besides. *Because of its range of speeds, it can mow, or cultivate, for example, twice as much acreage per day as the animal power.* In addition to pulling drawbar loads, the Farmall Cub operates mounted equipment, belt and power take-off machines, and produces hydraulic power to control implements.

Attach the Farmall Cub's direct-connected plow, and do 3 to 3½ acres of good plowing in a 10-hour day. Prepare 1½ acres or more of gardenlike seedbed per hour with this versatile tractor and its disk or spring-tooth harrow. Plant or cultivate 10 or 12 acres daily of close-row vegetables or standard-spaced corn or cotton. *Average under 3 quarts of gasoline hourly, on the year's work.*

On the Farmall Cub with Farmall Touch-Control, you ride in comfort—steer with automotive ease—control the Farmall Cub's mounted, quick-change and direct-connected implements by hydraulic power, with a fingertip touch. February is Farmall Cub Month at all IH Dealers.



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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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Alumnnotes

1913

John Seely Dorman who owned and operated a farm on R.D. 1, Geneva died August 17, 1948. His sister is Harriet E. Dorman '26.

1914

Harry Holmes (Rosenberg), a Cornell graduate, and his brother, David, are the originators of The Fruit-of-the Month Club. The November Reader's Digest contains a condensation of an article from October Advertising and Selling on Harry and David Holmes. In the words of the author, Frank J. Taylor, "Tens of thousands of Americans, scattered from Bangor to San Diego, regard Harry and David Holmes of Medford, Ore., as their personal farmers. By romancing their agricultural products, these two brothers have boomed a struggling pear business into a thriving \$4,000,000-a-year business and brought unexpected prosperity to the once-bankrupt Rogue River Valley. Today their revolutionary marketing technique is the pattern for scores of imitators."

1923

Mrs. Gladys B. Wigsten, acting assistant home demonstration agent in Chemung County, resigned on December 31 to devote full time to homemaking.

1929

Nelson Mansfield, agricultural agent in Oswego County, is on sabbatical leave for six months to study at Florida Southern College. He also will study extension methods in that part of the country.

1930

Arthur L. Towson Jr. is farm manager of the eastern division of Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, N.J. He and Mrs. Towson (Isabelle Thro) '31, daughter of Frederick H. Thro '03, have three children: Arthur Lee III, eleven; Barbara, seven; and Anne, one and a half.

1943

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Quinn, (formerly Miss Elizabeth Kehoe, assistant urban home demonstration agent in Syracuse) was appointed acting home demonstration agent in Schoharie county on December 1st.

John Mattern and Caroline Shelp Mattern are the parents of a son, John Edward.

Barbara Larrabe, now Mrs. Thomas B. Johnson, has a daughter, Laurie Ann. The Larrabes are now residing in Owego, N. Y.

The F. C. Shoemaker had a daughter, Ellen Bayard on November 5, 1948. Mrs. Shoemaker was the former Sara Storm.



ANNE D. MURRAY

Anne Dickinson Murray, Home Ec '49, a former COUNTRYMAN Associate Editor, was married last June to John Murray, Ag '47. Anne is completing her college career at the University of Illinois, where her husband is a member of the Illinois Extension Department.

1944

A daughter, Ann Shields, was born to the Paul Leightons. Mrs. Leighton, the former Greta Wilcox was an Assistant Home Demonstration Agent at Mineola, N. Y. prior to her marriage.

The George Kellers, Mrs. Keller being the former Margery Dewar, had a daughter, Cynthia Mary, on October 22, 1948. Margery was food supervisor at Willard Straight Hall '47-'48. They are living in Alexander, N. Y. at the present time.

Elizabeth Rogers Abercrombie, former dietitian at the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home in Rhode Island, had a son, John Rogers on November 22, 1948.

A son, Gary Jay, was born to Mr.

and Mrs. Oscar Schmitt on November 15, 1948. Faye Seelbach Schmitt was a former Home Service worker. The Schmitts are living in Harrisburg, Pa.

1945

Marion Moulton, now Mrs. Donald McPheeters, had a son, Wesley, on October 22, 1948.

1946

Mary P. Hankinson became on November 1st, assistant editor of the County Gentlewoman, the homemaking section of the Country Gentleman. She was home economics editor at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at Rutgers University in New Brunswick.

J. J. Brown, who has been assistant agricultural agent in Herkimer County for two years became agent in that county on December 1st.

Charlotte Cooper, now president of the Cornell Club in the Kingston district, announced her engagement to Jack A. Gill. Charlotte has a job with the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company as a Junior Home Service Representative.

Shirley Yenoff married Dr. Sanford Kingsley, an Orthodontist from New York. Shirley was a merchandising trainee in Buffalo prior to her marriage.

1947

Amelia P. Strief is assistant home demonstration agent for Atlantic County, N. J. Prior to October, she was home service representative for Republic Light, Heat and Power Co. in Dunkirk. Her address is 927 Mill Street, Mays Landing, N. J.

1948

Curtiss A. Blair is at 1005 Maple Avenue, Elmira, N. Y., and is manager of his dad's vegetable farm. He has two daughters.

Anne C. Colm is a graduate student at the University of Michigan and her address is 537 Church Street, Ann Arbor.

Warren D. McPherson is an inspector at the GLF Egg Station at Liberty.

Abram Relyea, assistant 4-H Club agent in Jefferson County, resigned on October 31 to accept a similar position in St. Lawrence County.

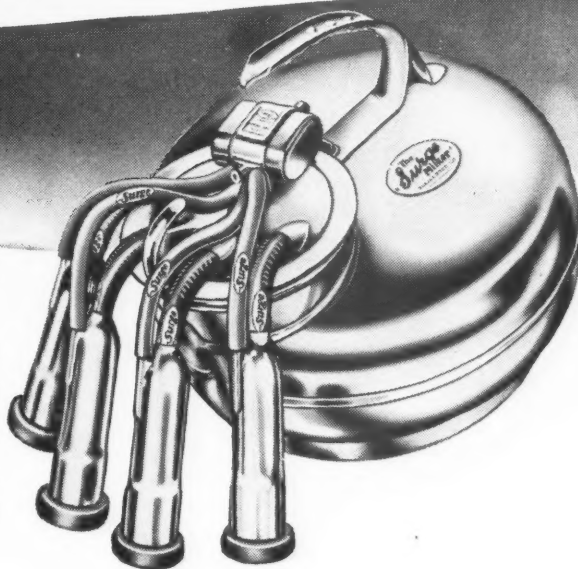
SURGE

**IN 1948... MORE THOUSANDS
OF DAIRY FARMERS
SWITCHED TO A SURGE
THAN EVER BEFORE**

The Machine with the BUILT-IN TUG & PULL

They made the change because the lively, stimulating TUG & PULL of the Surge has been doing such a good job of getting more milk faster for so many men in so many places.

Many kinds of milking machines will do a good job if you give them enough help ... if you add weights at the right time or bear down on the claw at the right time ... TUG & PULL is built right into the Surge and you don't have to stand there and help it milk.



IF YOU HAVE been wondering whether the Surge really does milk cows the way your neighbor says it does, why not call up your Surge Service Dealer and ask him to come out to your farm and *show* you what a Surge will do?

***Always Mighty Good-
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STUDENT FARM AND HOME WEEK PROGRAM MAPPED BY AG-DOMECON

Final plans for student participation in Farm and Home Week this year were drawn up by the Ag-Domecon Council at its first meeting of the new year. The Council, which is the organization responsible for directing and coordinating the student participation in this annual function, selects a general chairman and two vice-chairmen to act as a steering committee to organize the fifteen major committees that will assume a large share of the responsibility for the smooth operation of the five day event.

General chairman of student affairs for Farm and Home Week is Dorothy Williams, Ag '49. Charles Emery '50, and Ruth Humphrey '49 were chosen student vice-chairmen of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, respectively.

The Council approved committees, and their chairmen are as follows:

STUDENT COMMITTEES

Farm and Home Week 1949

Home Economics Committee Chairmen

1. Lunch Room, Virginia Hagemeyer '49
2. Guides
Stationary, Jane Shevlin '51
Emergency, Shirley Nagler '49
3. Ushers, Anne Forde '51
4. Registration, Mildred Buso '50
5. Attendance, Eleanor Marchigiani '50

Agriculture Committee Co-Chairmen

1. Arrangements, Willard Holman '50
Peter Coates '50
2. Attendance, Douglas Murray '49
George Bassett '51
3. Checking, Doris Taylor '49
4. Information, Philip Davis '50
Wilbur Pope '51
5. News, Barbara Hunt '50
Ned Bandler '49
6. Ushering, Charles Dye '50
Bob Hindmarsh '50
7. Registration, Ben Williams '50
William Stalder '51

The Council has also planned a round and square dance for Farm and Home Week, to be held in Willard Straight Hall, in place of the original Barton Hall event which was cancelled due to a scheduling conflict with the Athletic Association.

FIRST FER FUR

(Continued from page 13)

variably, will give up buying mink coats before they will stop eating regularly.

Canny mink breeders have survived and prospered through good times and bad, but in the background, the inexperienced or novice operator is haunted by the realization that he is more often than not, risking the shirt off his back, in order to keep a mink on somebody else's.

It's a Mechanical Age

They say that modern youth spends most of his spare time tinkering with a "miss" in his motor.

Woodmen of the World

Inlet Valley Farms, Inc.

MILK and CREAM

"Choice Guernsey Milk"

**Eggs — Creamed Cheese — Butter
Chocolate and Orange Drink**

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Bruce N. Millard, Pres. Walter L. Millard, Vice-Pres.



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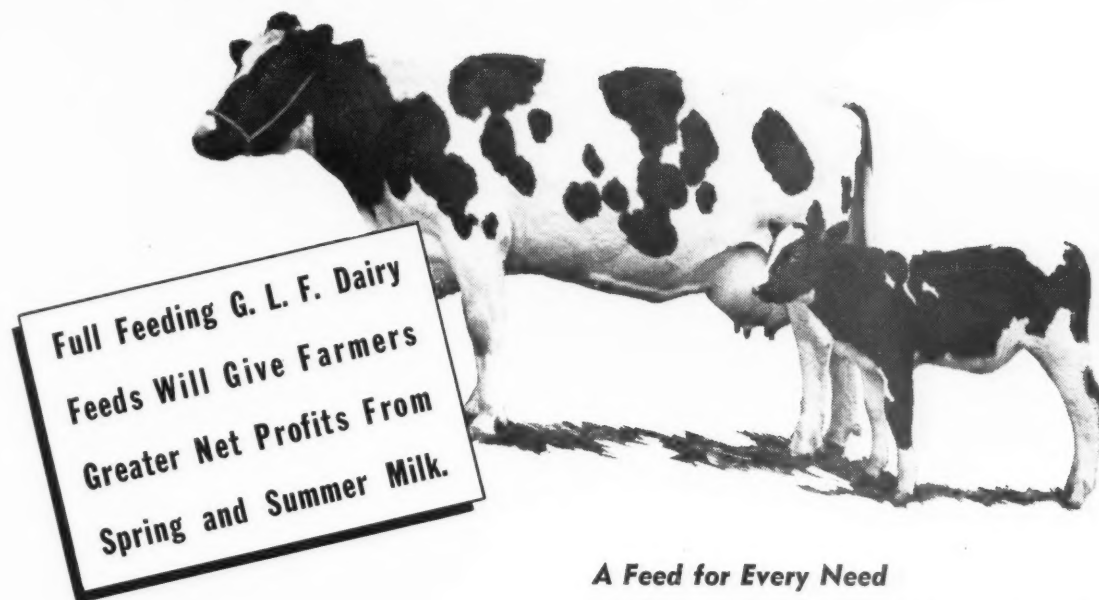
Grade A Meats — Fresh Produce

Sea Foods

High Quality Baked Goods

Co-op and Nationally Advertised Groceries

Keep Her Producing With G. L. F. Dairy Feeds



Full Feeding G.L.F. Dairy Feeds Will Give Farmers Greater Net Profits from Spring and Summer Milk.

Every dairyman knows that net profits, not the total amount of the milk check, are what count, because net profits are the dairyman's "pay."

Milk prices are lower; most production costs are higher. The one bright spot is the price of dairy feeds. The great harvest of 1948 produced enough grains to bring the price down and give dairymen the first drop in any of their production costs. Dairy production feeds are 25 to 30 per cent lower in price than they were at this same time last year. On the other hand, farm labor, machinery, power and building are higher.

Full Feeding Will Pay

Dairy profits can be increased this spring and summer by getting dry cows in good shape before freshening and then full-feeding them after they freshen. The way dairymen can take full advantage of the lower cost of grain and help overcome lower milk prices and high production costs.

A Feed for Every Need

The G.L.F. line of dairy feeds contains a feed to balance any type of roughage used on Northeastern farms. Some dairymen have high protein legume hay — others feed mixed hay or timothy. Some raise grain and only need protein supplements — others must buy all of their grain. As conditions vary from farm to farm, the feed requirements also vary. Your Local G.L.F. Service Agency, however, can supply you with a dairy feed to fit the conditions on your farm.

G.L.F. Dairy Production Feeds are made according to the latest findings of Northeastern agricultural college research and the actual experience of practical dairymen. **Here is the complete line of G.L.F. Dairy Feeds:**

For the Milking Herd — Flexible Formula Feeds: Exchange Dairy (20% protein), 18% Dairy, 16% Dairy, Milk Maker (24% protein), and Patrons' Cow Feed (20% protein).

Fixed Formula Feeds: Super Exchange Dairy (20% protein), and Super Test Feed (16% protein).

For Dry Cows and Heifers — Fitting Ration, and Dry and Freshening Ration.

For Calves — Calf Starter (available in pellets and regular form) and Calf Meal.



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—

OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, N.Y.

The Egg and Sigh

(Continued from page 10)

watching for signs of abnormality. Even when feed consumption reached almost a ton per day, the job seldom occupied more than 4 hours. This left a reasonable amount of time for my other project—the administration of Camp Hayloft.

Chickens and I never really reached a sincere understanding. I admired their ability to clean out hoppers and they respected my position as custodian of the corn, but beneath it all, we failed to establish any solid mutual understanding.

I Call It Sabotage

They had an unfortunate habit of contracting coccidiosis every Sunday, meaning that each and every hopper had to be cleaned out and refilled with sulfa mash. They pecked on my toes and caused water to overflow. The hens were even more antagonistic. Whenever I gathered eggs, they squawked at me with uninhibited fury and attempted to peck me to death. Fortunately,

they were all debeaked, and could do no more than aggravate me. They took delight in tripping me as I walked through the pens, ignoring the fact that I was wholeheartedly devoted to their well being. They laid eggs in the oddest places, and refused to learn that the nest is the home of the egg.

These petty frustrations, deliberately calculated by these cunning creatures, did not however totally crush my spirit or dull my zeal for learning. An increased appreciation of what farming actually is—that it is a complex business and must be studied and run as such; that a farm needs thought and planning as much as any other business; that records and worker cooperation are an absolute essential for success, came my way as an outgrowth of the summer's travail.

And above and beyond all else, the inflexible truth of that old adage, "The hen is mightier than the sword," was forever fixed in my mind.

Domecon Doings

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

A "Resolutions" meeting was held by the Home Economics Club on Jan. 12. Miss Ann Aikin spoke on resolutions pertaining to finance, Miss Helen Pilcher on resolutions in nutrition and dieting, and Mrs. McCarthy on resolutions in studying.

Agnes Ronaldson reported that seven packages of clothing are being sent to Giessen, Germany along with cotton and wool material and sewing equipment.

Plans were made for a Cherry Pie Contest to be held in the early part of February in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

OMICRON NU

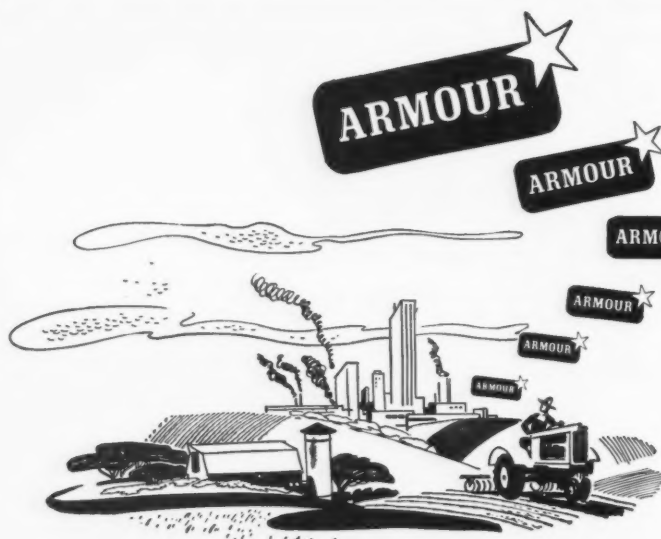
Omicron Nu held an informal tea on January 11 in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Foreign students from Japan and India spoke on family life in their countries. This was followed by an informal discussion period. Vera Johnston served as chairman of the meeting.

EXTENSION LEADER TO SPEND 4 MONTHS IN GERMANY

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan.—Miss Orilla Wright, assistant state leader of home demonstration agents, Cornell University, will leave Feb. 8 for four months in Germany to help plan a program of homemaking extension work in the Northerhein-Westfalen area of the U.S. zone.

Going at the same time on a similar mission is Miss Eunice Heywood, senior home economist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and former New York State assistant state leader of home demonstration agents. Both women will make the trip to Frankfurt by air transport.

The specialists will serve as Visiting Experts in the Office of Military Government for Germany on the Regional Military Government Food Team. Little extension work for homemakers has been done in Germany, said Miss Wright. She will explore the needs in the Northerhein-Westfalen area and help set up a program accordingly.



What's in a Name?

To producers, the Armour trademark is a badge of fair dealing and honest service. It means a ready cash market for farm livestock, milk and cream, and poultry and eggs—a buyer that rewards farmers for quality production. To consumers the country over, the Armour label means quality foods—

including fresh, cured, and canned meat . . . butter and cheese . . . and eggs and poultry.

To college graduates Armour offers many job possibilities in livestock buying, meat processing and sales—for the industry will endure as long as people farm and people eat.

ARMOUR and Company



PINT-SIZED SHADOW

Many a farmer has a pint-sized shadow that tags him all over the farm . . . shrilly repeats his pet words . . . dresses like a tiny twin. Like most little boys, he can't wait to grow up. The thing he wants most in the world is to be a farmer just like his dad.

Old-fashioned farming, with its never ending toil, often shattered this childhood dream—sent the boy off to the city to seek his fortune. Today, it's easier to keep him on the farm. Better crops and improved farming practices have boosted yields and farming profits. Modern John Deere power equipment has taken over much of the muscle work, and

chopped hours from the old dawn-to-dusk work day.

No wonder more and more farm boys are staying with the land—realizing a childhood ambition to follow in their fathers' footsteps. This is a good sign. These young farmers will hasten the fuller mechanization of our agriculture, pioneer new farming practices, and bolster vital food production.

Yes, labor-saving, profit-making farm equipment is helping to raise our most valuable crop—young Americans who love the land. In such hands the future of our agriculture, and of America, will be secure.

John Deere
MOLINE • ILLINOIS

Peons or People?

(Continued from page 11)

Still another component of the migratory work force are the Puerto Ricans. They are recruited through the office of their labor commissioner and sent to this country on the understanding that such employment is only temporary, but that the farmers are not responsible for the return of these workers. Flagrant abuses have developed

from this practice of sending non-English speaking nationals into the country. Although these Puerto Ricans find conditions far more improved here than in their native land, the conditions under which they are transported and under which they live in this country are, nonetheless, substandard.

Foul Play

In one case, an import company which had an agreement with a

growers' cooperative in upstate New York to import Puerto Ricans, perpetrated these misdeeds:

1. They charged the migrants more than the normal first-class passengers air rate from Puerto Rico to New York;
2. Under this passage fare, three substantial meals are normally provided, but this company only supplied one meager meal;
3. Two or three migrants were crowded into the space normally provided for one passenger;
4. After they had arrived in this country and had spent months working on farms, they were returned to the New York airport, where they found that no return passage had been booked for them.

It has been the intent of this article to point up some of the characteristics of this part of farm labor force and some of its problems. Suffice it to say that studies are constantly being made to determine where state laws have been inadequate and where improvements are likely to be made. Although conditions are still far from satisfactory, efforts have been made and continue to be made, to correct some of the evils, and also to ensure that the farmers get a more stable and more efficient labor supply.



● Mixing NITRAGIN inoculation with legume seed is no more bother than stirring up a batch of feed. Yet it helps in two big ways. It boosts yields and saves soil fertility. It helps crops to a faster start . . . promotes healthy growth of root nodules . . . helps hold the soil. NITRAGIN gives legumes extra vigor to fight weeds and drought . . . "ups" yields and their protein content—costs only a few cents an acre. More farmers inoculate with NITRAGIN . . . they know it gets results. Next time you put in legumes, don't take chances. Inoculate with NITRAGIN. Get a supply from your seedsman. Insist on the "inoculant in the yellow can."



Send a card for your FREE copies of legume bulletins.

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Slips in the Press

Jails all full?

Headline: SCRANTON YOUTH GETS YEAR IN EGG CASE.

Honesdale Examiner

For hybrid vigor, no doubt.

Mr. C. D. Reinhardt has 3 generations of twin calves in his herd, all descendents of the same Jersey sow.

El Paso Standard

A novel idea, to say the least.

The first performance of the dramatized version of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel was in 1852 in Troy, N. Y.

Markham Sentinel-Leader

Surprise, surprise.

A precious little bungle of love arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russel Thomas, Thursday morning, an eight pound bouncing baby boy.

Mobile World Herald

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Cornell Beer Steins Again!

Spring and those Saturday afternoon beer parties are not so far away now and here is your equipment.

CORNELL STEINS

Pottery with Cornell Shield, 12 ounce capacity.

1.95

DELUXE CORNELL STEINS

Pottery with Cornell Seal, full 20 ounce capacity.

3.50

The deluxe steins can also be furnished with Greek letters and with name or initials on special order. Prepare for spring—come in and see the steins.



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SOMETHING NEW IN MEN'S WEAR

The Triangle Book Shop has just received a shipment of specially printed tee-shirts, depicting rather bovine-looking individuals reclining under beautifully bucolic cows, apparently attempting to milk the beasts.

The cow on each shirt is turning her face toward that of the milker, and is trying, for no other reason, it seems, than mother love or something, to lick the moronic expression off his face.

Each shirt bears the inscription printed in red (OK, Carnelian) "Cornell College of Agriculture."

Above is a reprint of Cornell Daily Sun January 8, 1949, article.

Yes, the Triangle has these tee-shirts at \$1.50 each — and they are selling fast.



More Ag-Tivities

KERMIS

The annual spring variety show presented by Kermis during Farm and Home Week has been named "Cartwheels of 1949". This show, written and produced by students in the Agriculture and Home Economics colleges, has always been one of the highlights of the week.

Judging by past performances, students, as well as Farm and Home Week visitors, will make this one of the better attended Farm and Home Week events.

DAIRY SCIENCE

The past few weeks have found the Cornell Dairy Association planning means of sending next year's Dairy Products Judging team to the International contest in California. Their present project towards this goal is a Dairy Bar at the Barton Hall food concession during Farm and Home Week. Another project planned for Farm and Home Week is a club display to be directed by the chairman of the Industrial Committee, Ed Towle.

ASAE

The student branch of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers is a newcomer to Cornell organizations. The formation of the club took place during the fall, and the parent society recognized it officially just after the beginning of the year. Professor A. M. Goodman has been chosen as faculty advisor, and the following officers have been elected: President, Chuck Emery; Vice-President, Charles Wolf; Secretary, Bob Andrews; Treasurer, Wally McDougall; Scribe, John Layer.

MEN' SWEAR

The College of Home Economics recently made a startling announcement. In fact, so startling, that its full effect has only now reached into the depths of our mind to bring forth an anguished groan. And not at the idea—a course in men's wear is a fine thing. But what of the future?

The announcement seems innocuous enough; a course designed to

familiarize the male campus population with the pros and cons of various clothing materials—their selection, purchase, and care. For example, the merits of English worsted contrasted with imported loincloth—facts we should all be conversant with.

But once the door has been opened to this domestication of the male animal, who can predict what will follow? Visions of hapless males enmeshed in Home Furnishing 321, Frozen Foods 57, TC 12, ad infinitum, loom large before our eyes.

A look in the kitchen of the modern American home will show aproned husbands meekly submitting to a life of domestic service with scarcely a whimper.

However, perhaps this trend of the female mind now visible in the curriculum of the College of Home Economics is not altogether sinister. Who knows—perhaps after a few courses like these, the male of the species can make the adjustment from the freedom of carefree bachelorhood to the life of ball and chain with less emotional duress.

Lake View Dairies

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Fair Milk Prices Build Strong Rural Communities



THE prosperity of the rural Northeast is largely dependent on the prosperity of the milk business. That's because milk is the number one crop in this section of the country. More than fifty per cent of the agricultural income in this section comes from the dairy industry.

The income of dairy farmers not only houses and feeds the families of dairy farmers—it buys the raw materials that go into milk production—feed, labor and farm machinery. But more than that, our rural schools are built with money partially derived from the sale of milk. So are roads and churches. Returns from the sale of milk products helps clothe the banker and the grocer and their children, and it helps maintain the land that grows feed for more milk.

That's why a fair farm price for milk is important to everyone in the rural Northeast. That's why a group of farmers organized to insure a fair milk price are not only helping themselves but everyone in this section of the country. That's why the Dairymen's League is important to you whether or not you are a member.

JOIN WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS

If you are not now a member of the Dairymen's League, join with your neighbor today to help keep the milk business and the rural Northeast sound and prosperous.

SUPPORT THE LEAGUE

If you are a businessman, it is to your interest to know about and support an organization such as the Dairymen's League which works to maintain a prosperous rural economy.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION



Of Many Things

A GUEST EDITORIAL

What Do We Want?

How many times during finals week did you stop and ask yourself the question, "Why did I come to college?" It's quite a provocative question, and in all probability, only a few could honestly reply, "Only to better comprehend the wonders of this profound universe." However, an accurate poll would probably reveal one fundamental and common quest—security.

Then and Now

One who made a study of college students today, and of some two or three decades ago, compared her findings in a recently published article. She found that students of today have lost that effervescent spirit to take the world by the tail and shake it 'til its teeth rattle. Today we feel the world pressing down upon our shoulders, making us take an all too realistic view of ourselves, and making us consider time too precious to be gambled with. Studies of employment have borne this out, for they reveal that in many instances, high paying jobs are forfeited for those which pay less, but offer more long term security.

But to secure at college this ethereal thing called security, we automatically assume that a specialized curriculum is called for, so that we may forge ourselves into a certain model of cogwheel to fit into that merciless, exacting machine called society. In doing so, we miss a fine opportunity to secure an enlightened view as to what the rest of the machine looks like as a working whole.

'Specialitis'

We have become inflamed with the disease "specialitis." In thus succumbing, we disregard two very real possibilities. First, will the machine have need of that particular model wheel once it is forged and wrapped in a diploma parchment? Possibly so, if we have made outstanding achievements. But few of

us do so. What then? Start over and make a new wheel? This would only be a waste of the time we felt was so precious. Even if we do get the specific position for which we've trained, it is going to be rather disillusioning to realize that in a majority of cases, we are going to be a liability to the organization for a while, in spite of that training.

Secondly, we refuse to admit that our own tastes and drives may change. For one who specializes this is a serious loss of irreplaceable years. Probably many of you have changed your major at least once. Youthful indecision is the rule rather than the exception.

Needed — Leadership

In entering college, we automatically assume a future responsibility in the society we enter upon graduation. Regardless of our field of work, more than likely over half our time will be devoted to working with others. The greater number of available jobs will require qualities of leadership in varying degrees. This leadership can best be developed through a broad background of experience and knowledge upon which to base decisions.

Those that believe that specialization spells security are clutching at best, a fragile reed. The demands of a changing modern society indicate that a flexibility born out of a generalized background is a

stronger and more durable guarantor of the individual's position in any future era.

Robert L. Plaisted, '50

The COUNTRYMAN wishes to re-emphasize its policy of using this page as a sounding board for student thought and opinion. If you have something to say, a gripe to air, or the urge to orate, let us hear from you.

Up to Us

(Continued from page 3)

date through a vigorous and well aimed advertising campaign. Although the *Widow* honors us with a free copy, (which we read for purely professional reasons), we nonetheless must confess a feeling of chagrin at finding, instead of a vigorous defense of civil liberties, only page after page of plagiarized print, purloined from previously presented publications.

We offer at this time a patronizing "tsk," perhaps out of sheer jealousy. We know full well that our strict and demanding public would eye with disfavor any attempt on our part to allow our ingenuity and wit to run so low as to reduce us to the position of a mendicant, forced to beg copy from the "Missouri Farmer," the "Purdue Agriculturist," et al.

Unfortunately for our brother (or is it sister?) publication, the COUNTRYMAN made its appearance at the same time, negating to a large extent the success of this remarkable advertising campaign, and cutting deep into campus sales. It is only in this upside-down world that such a thing could happen—where students, concerned only with the higher things of life, e.g. "The Potentialities of Soy Bean Culture in the Sahara Desert," would forsake the raucous pages of a college humor magazine for the quiet sophistication and intellectual worth of one of Tompkins County's larger rural publications.

Truly, the age of miracles is upon us. N.B.





This picture gives you the driver's-eye view, operating the new rear-engine Model G tractor.

Your eye follows the oncoming rows clearly and easily. You have *straight-ahead* vision, instead of looking down or behind.

Equipped with a new front-mounted, low-set 2-row drill planter (or a multiple-row planter for soybeans and narrow-row crops) the Model G is the ideal self-powered planter.

Any one of 10 front-view Model G Matched Tools can be attached or detached in 5 minutes

or less. The tractor wheels can be spaced for planting or cultivating 1 to 6 rows. Speeds range from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 miles per hour, including a special low creeper gear.

This is the tractor to replace that last team of horses. It operates on 2 to 3 quarts of fuel per hour, far thriftier than feeding a team the year 'round.

More than a new tractor, the rear-engine Model G is the central unit of a new system of motorized farm tools.

MODEL G *Rear Engine* TRACTOR

for some jobs on ALL farms
for ALL jobs on some farms

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EQUIP YOUR TRACTOR WITH **Firestone CHAMPION** GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

For greater drawbar pull, get the tires that deliver the greatest tread bar pull—Firestone Champions. It's no wonder they **OUTpull** all other tractor tires. One look at the tread bars is enough to tell why this tire outperforms all other tires.

Anyone can see that these bars take a *deeper bite* because they're higher, a *bigger bite* because they're longer, a *stronger bite* because they're Triple-Braced, and a *sharper bite* because they're especially curved for self-cleaning.

2

HAVE YOUR TIRES HYDRO-FLATED



Firestone Hydro-Flation insures the right liquid-air ratio for maximum traction. You get enough liquid weight to insure maximum drawbar pull, enough air cushion to protect your tires against dangerous body shocks.

3

INFLATE YOUR TIRES TO 12 POUNDS



By using only 12 pounds pressure, the whole tread is in full contact with the ground for greater drawbar pull. You can do this safely with Firestone Champion Ground Grip Tractor Tires because the sidewalls are reinforced for low-pressure operation.

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